GREAT ATTACK ON THE REBEL ARMY

oy Worms and Buss.

The Hydrogera will effectually externanate the armies of insects which infest trees, vine ards, and gardens.

It is highly recommended by Dr. Asa Fitch, New-York State Entemologist, and by Orange Judd, editor of The American Agriculturist.

It is highly recombly Orange Junes,
Enternologist, and by Orange Junes,
Agriculturist.

THE HYDROPELIT
is also the best instrument for
Extinuctioning Fines.
SPRINKIJNG STREETS,
WASHING WASHING WASHING WASHING WASHING

and a hundred other uses.

lease call and examine the Harmorular (a curious but simple persus), at the office of the AURICAN HARMORULA COMPANY.

No. 115 Nassau st., New York.

FORCING MEN TO FIGHT .- Every man in Virthis, between the ages of 10 and 50, is forced into the ranks of the Rebeis. If every man in this city between 16 and 60, who wear KNOX's famous Hars were to form an srmy, they could drive every fraiter out of the Old Dominbout in less than twenty-four hours. There is no hing like a gauted, easy-fitting, light Har, to in-pire a man with patriotism and courage. Knox, cor-ner of Broadway and Fulton 81, makes the neatest, prettiest, and choosest Hars in the city.

STARTLING BUT TRUE .- Our Soldiers have OTABLETHER BUT I ROLL. All tenders have entered the land of Fover Dysentery and Cholera. Many a gallaut fellow will heave his bones there, who, by the aid of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OLYMAND, would have returned to his friends strong and healthy. Soldiers, supply yourselves.

LEIAND'S WESTCHESTER HOUSE, Bowery and Broome-st.-Newly furnished throughout. Rooms from a \$1 per day. Live well for \$1 per day at the Westchester. SUMMER SHOES .- Ladies' Guiters, Slippers

Children's Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Gentlemen's Boots for ai times and places, city or country, can be had at CANTRELL's No. 818 Bloadway. FLAGS! FLAGS! FIRE CRACKERS!

FIRE CRACKERS! FIRE WORKS! FIRE WORKS!
At STEARN'S DEPOT, No. 60 Cedaret.,
Nearly opposite the Post-Office. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the b at and cheapest

article for Drauding, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Prese and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggists TRUSSES-RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA, OR RUP-TURE.—Dr. S. N. Mansa, of the well-known house of Marsh & Co., No. 2 Voseyst., Astor House, opposite the church, do rotes special attention to the surpleal adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also every kind of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braves, Elacio Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A foundle attends tadies.)

TRUSSES .- WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is the greatest True in the world for caning Henria or Refferent. It superseder all old fashiened Trusses. It is constructed on a New Principle. Gremony & Co., No. 25 Bond'st. Famphiets

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- Reliable, Harmless, and instantaneous; Black or Brown. Factory, No. 81 Barelay-st. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st. TRUSSES .- Dr. Ricgs's Truss challenges com

Parison Hard Rubber, water-proof, used in bathing, cleanly, is destructible. Office for the radical treatment of Reputes, Varice cele, Piles, &c., No. 2 Barclay-st. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES At reduced prices, with Glass-Cloth Presser, Improved Loc Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Cerder, Sc., 565 Broadway

New Pork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and adverse or the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

All burness issues for this office should be addressed to "This TRIBENE," New York.

A special train will leave New-York on the New-Haven read to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at an early hour, arriving in New-Haven about 5 a. m. The Sunday morning edition of Tua Thinuss, with the latest intelligence from the seat of War, will be for sale by News-Agents at all the Stations o

The Sunday Issue of The Tribune.

In compliance with innumerable requests, to shall, during the War, issue THE TRIBUNE on Sunday Morning of each week. The price of that day's paper will be Three Cents, making fifteen cents a week to city subscribers for the papers of the whole week.

The Sunday issue of THE TRIBUNE will served to all subscribers in the city and who do not give contrary orders to the carriers.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Fulton, will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

We print this morning interesting letters from our correspondents at Jefferson City, Missouri, Cumberland, Md., with Gen. Patterson's column, and at Fortress Mouroe.

Mr. John C. Underwood, of Virginia, has been appointed Consul at Calino. Mr. James E. That Delaware is very decidedly and heartily in the same capacity, in place of Albert Pillsbury who has been suspended on account of his disloyalty.

The 2d Regiment of New-Hampshire, and the 17th and 29th Regiments of New-York Volunteers, in all 3,000 men, left this city yesterday for Washington. Their progress through the city was marked by an ovation. To-day the Vermont Regiment, and the 31st and 37th Regiments of New-York Volunteers, will leave for

The condition of the 9th Regiment of N. Y. State Militia as to food, already noticed in THE TRIBUNE, is most deplorable for the men, most disgraceful to the officers. A letter from a private of that regiment is before us, in which the writer gives his father, in the plainest language, a statement of their case. The ordinary breakfast and supper consits of crackers and coffee; the dinner brings the luxury of meat-ealt pork so fat as to be absolutely unfit for food, On Sunday, as an unusual feast, the men were allowed rice for supper: of this, six pounds and one onnce were given out for one hundred men It is not strange that the young man says their belts have become really twice too farge for them. This disheartening, depressing state of things shows the grossest incompetence or the most culpable negligence on the part of the officers. There is no excuse for it. Other regiments, equally remote from markets and enjoy ing no greater facilities for obtaining food than this one, are abundantly fed with palatable previsions. The lazy selfishness which causes the officers of the 9th to break down the spirit and burt the tempers of loyal men by hard usage of this kind, calls for such reprobation as even they

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Gov. Jackson has appeared on the stage once more. With 500 men he arrived at St. Louis on Tuesday, stole some property, and retired toward Warsaw. He has been pursued, but the chances of catching him were slight.

On Tuesday morning a battle took place near the town of Cole, between 800 Union Home Guards under Capt. Cook and a large party of Secessionists. Fifteen of the former were killed and twenty wounded. Forty of the other party | Eastern or Old Virginia. But the glorious North-

A Rebel force of 11,000 is said to be encamped at Stephenson's depot, 10 miles from Martins-burg. Gen. Cadwalader is at Williamsport with 6,000 men. The Rebel pickets are opposite and threaten to bombard the town. Gen. Cadwalader has planted artillery against them; much excitement exists, and many of the people are leaving. The report of the return of Robels to

Harper's Ferry and the completion of the destruction of property there is confirmed.

Great excitament prevailed yesterday at Harrisburg. News was received that Col. Wallace's command at Cumberland, Md., had been hemmed n by a Rebel force of 10,000, and that all retreat had been cut off. Aid was immediately sent.

The war news from Washington is meager and fragmentary. Rverything at Washington and Alexandria yesterday was unusually quiet, though occasional rumors, caused by the advance of the Rebel pickets, were in circulation. A report that on Thursday night a party of the enemy attempted to destroy the Long Bridge, and that they were driven off with loss, is hardly credited. At a late hour on Thursday night, all the army surgeons connected with regiments were ordered over the Potomae, and this gives rise to the supposition that active and important measures are on foot.

A reconneitering expedition, including Col. Weber's regiment of German Turners, under the direction of Capt. Smith of the Topographical Engineers, went out from Fortress Monroe on Thursday, pushing to Newmarket Bridge. Nothing was seen of the enemy, though there was a rumor that a large Rebel force was advancing from Yorktown, where a large body of them is undoubtedly gathered. The Minnesota had arrived there with sixteen of the Savanuah's piratical crew. Col. Duryee's regiment had gone to Fox's Hill, six miles distant, hoping there to find a part of the Rebels.

SOUTHERN OPINION.

The key of our Secessionists' and quasi Secessionists' position is the alleged unanimity of the people of the Siave States in support of the Jeff. Davis rebellion. They insist that we must accept the logic of facts-that a united and determined people never was and never can be conquered-that, if the rebellion be worsted, all the white unles of the South will either have been killed or will have fled the country, leaving nobody to serve in Federal offices and in Congress, and nobody to elect Members to the latter, so that the "coerced" States must lapse perforce into the condition of Territories, and be governed as New-Mexico and Utah now areand that this will be a virtual if not nominal subversion of the Union and Constitution founded by our fathers. These assumptions are set forth day by day as resting on a base of notorious facts, and it is by facts that we propose now to confront and test them.

. That in every State but South Carolina Secession was strongly resisted is a most undeniable truth. Even in Texas, where violence and terror were all but universal, a very respectable vote was fpolled against Secession. Alabama passed her Ordinance of Secession by a vote in Convention of 61 to 39, and the 39 being from the Northern Counties mainly peopled by white men, probably represented more freemen than the 61 did. It was positively asserted by a leading New-Orleans journal that more votes were cast throughout Louisiana for Union than for Secession delegates to the Convention which put that State out of the Union; and though this was denied, the exhibit made to refute it proved that the vote was, at the worst, nearly balanced. Georgia was carried out in Convention by a desperate effort, over the bend of a large Union minority. Virginia, North Carolins, Tennessee, and even Arkansas, being required to vote for or against Disunion, each gave a majority against facts prove that Disunion results from no spontaneous popular impulse, but is the result of conspiracy and management-of plot and misrepresentation.

But, it is urged, the South is now a unit for the rebellion-so what matters past repugnance?

We answer-The South is not unanimous for Se cession, nor anything like unanimous. Let us scan the recent developments of opinion in that

quarter: Vinton, of Wisconsin, goes to Halifax in the for the Union, no one denies. A very few of her traitors; but they do not affect to deny or doubt her Unionism. She is soundly, devotedly loyal by at least three to one.

MARYLAND has just held an election for Members of Congress, and chosen six professed Union men. One of them, indeed, received the Secession vote, and was chosen over a more thorough Unionist than himself: but even should be prove in effect a Seces sionist, the fact that he had to proclaim himself Unionist to save his election is conclusive on the main point. Aspirants to office do not falsely profess to sympathise with the weaker interest in preference to the stronger.

True, there were some Federal soldiers at Baltimore, Annapolis, and perhaps one or two other points in Maryland; but it is not even pretorided that they interfered in any manner with the election. Baltimore has rarely had one so quiet and orderly; the action of her Secession Police at the pells being tempered and steadied by a strong Federal force in the background. And here only did a Unionist acceptable, for want of better, to the Secessionists carry s Distriet: all those which lay off the track of the Federal armies choosing unequivocal Unionists. The clear Union majority in the State can barely fall below 10,000

In VIRGINIA the people chose a Union Conven tion; but some of its members were ultimately bought or builted over, and, in the hight of the Southern fever following the fall of Sumter, an Ordinance of Secession was secretly passed by 88 to 55. Thereupon, State expeditions were secretly fitted out, while the Ordinance was still itself a secret, to capture the Federal Navy-Yard, with its ships and stores, at Norfolk, and the Federal Armory at Harper's Ferry, both which were destroyed, so far as possible, to keep them out of rebel hands. By every neferious device, the people were dragooned into voting for Secession. Senator Mason published a letter declaring that those who voted otherwise must leave the State! An alliance was formed with the Jeff. Davis Government, and large bodies of "Con-"federate" troops poured into the State. The Militia were called out and embodied, and the Union men overawed in every possible way. Thus Richmond, which had voted Union but three months before, now gave some 4,000 Secession votes to Sizteen Union! and it was much like this throughout West rolled up a nearly solid vote for the Union and there were some Fifty Thousand Union votes polled in the State. But for wholesale lying and systematic terrorism, they would have been One Hundred Thousand. But, even as it is, with the North-Western quarter of the State organized and in arms to resist the traitors, is it not clear that

Southern unanimity for Disunion is a refuted, ex-

ploded imposition ?

Then there is KENTUCKY, which, even since the general Southern stampede into rebellion, has held two elections—the former for Delegates to the late Border-State Convention, at which over One Hundred Thousand Votes were polled for the Union ticket, and but a few thousand scattered in opposition. Doubtless this last number does not exhibit the full strength of Secession; but the absence of serious opposition must have prevented a full development of the Unionist strength. Yet One Hundred and Six Thousand is an unprecedented vote for any party to poll in Kentucky, and proves her overwhelmingly for the Union. The special election just held for Members of Congress reiterates the demonstration.

TENNESSEE went Union last Winter, voting down even the call of a Convention, so as to give no chance for mischief. Yet the Democratic Legislature has recently assumed to put her out, when it had just as good a right to elect and crown a King. True, an election was held to ratify the invalid act; but the apostles of violence and cruelty had the upper hand throughout two-thirds of the State, and very few Union men dared to vote. The newspapers, with few exceptions, had been carried over to Secession; the politicians had gone with them: so that the Union masses were deserted by their accustomed leaders and utterly bewildered. And yet nearly a third of the popular vote was cast against Secession, East Tenness-e giving a large Union majority. And, having finished voting for the Union, they propose at once to commence fighting for it, in which they will command fair play and better success.

As to the more Southerly States, we are quite aware that the Union sentiment is silenced, but it is not crushed. It still lives, and will vindicate itself on the first fit occasion. But that men should cease to proclaim themselves Unionists when the only effect of such declaration would be a personal introduction to the tar-pot and the paddle-would be terture and rebbery if not exile or deata-is quite natural and excusable. Let them save themselves for the approaching opportunity for showing their Unionism to some purpose.

There are those who say to us, "We are Southerners; and we tell you the South is unanimous for Secession; and should not we "know better than you?" Our reply is, "There "are other Southerners who write assuring us that the South is not unanimous for Disunionthat they are not for it-and that is conclusive against your assertion of unanimity." And we believe that, as the armies of the Union move southward, dispelling the mists of falsehood and calumny which have been so sedulously raised, the friends of the Union now constrained to silence if not to acquiescence in treason, will spent out, and the old love of country and flag will revive in many breasts where it now lies smouldering. Were the rebellion crushed beyond hope, Uniquism would at once reassert its rightful supremacy, even over many who now vaunt their readiness to die for Secession. In this faith we

CAPTURED SLAVES-WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THEM?

The decision of Gen. Butler, and its subse quent approval by the War Department, to treat negro slaves, in the Rebel States, as contraband of war, or as property which ought not to be returned to the enemy, has arrested much atten

tion. Though generally approved by all classes in the North, it has been regarded in some quarters rather as an artful dodge around the corner of a difficulty than a solemn determination in a matter of international law-rather as the picking of a flaw in an indictment than, under a plea of not guilty, going to trial on the merits. But, on critical examination, it will be found that the radical principle which lies at the base of that decision springs from familiar and sound maxims of law. Negro slaves in the States which are at war with the Federal Government may be seized by its officers, and detained, and ultimately confiscated, on three counds

1. As mere property of the Rebels falling into

2. As property used by them in carrying on the rebellion; in other words, as implements of

3. As property contraband of war, It is a well-settled rule of international law that all property of the enemy found within the urisdiction of a belligerent, at the commence nent of the war, or subsequently falling into his hands, is forfeited to the captors. Not only is this according to the ancient usages of war, as defined by such writers as Grotius, Martens, and Bynkershoeck, but it has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. This tribunal has decided that war gives to our Government the full right to take and confiscate the property of the enemy, wherever found.

No principle of law is more familiar than that all weapons and munitions of war, captured by a belligerent, or fulling into his bands, are the absolute prize of the captors. This rule embraces arms, powder, cavalry horses, and every species of property actually used in carrying on hostilities. All such may be seized and confiscated, and unlike property not wartike in its nature, is never returned to the enemy or paid for.

Property contraband of war is also subject to ecizure and confiscation. But, according to the strict letter of the term, "contraband" applies only to such property as neutrals may be prevented, by one belligerent from carrying to another belligerent. Hence, the rules which ordinarily define and regulate trade in articles contraband of war, apply only inferentially and by analogy to the case of slaves owned in the reveiting States. But, certainly, a public enemy, with whom we are at war, cannot object if we apply to him the mild maxima which determine when the property of a neutral may be captured and confiscated. According to these maxims, the slaves of the Rebel States are contraband; and as such, liable to seizure and confiscation. Let us succinctly state the principles upon which this latter proposition rests. The authorities have differed as to what articles

are embraced in the catalogue of contraband. For three centuries there has been a struggle on this subject between those who have contended for the rigorous usages of war, and those who have favored a liberal commerce between belligerents; the former endeavoring to enlarge the list of contraband comnodities, the latter, to diminish it. The principles we shall educe as applicable to slaves in the Seceded States, are fully recognized by such publicists and jurists as Grotius, Pothier, Vattel, Emerigou, Ward, Stowell, Story, Kent, and Wheaton. They include in the list of contraband, of course, all articles made expressly to be used in war, such as arms and am-

munition. On the other hand, articles of a mixed elude the meshes of the law. Now they bribe a nature, and which are useful both in peace and war, are contraband or not according to circumstances. For example, provisions are not generally contraband, but may become so on account of the use to which they are put. If intended for the ordinary purposes of life, they are not contraband. But, if destined for the army or pavy, or to victual a city or community in a state of siege, or liable to be reduced or weakened by want, they are contraband. The same rule applies to horses. If destined for the plow, they are not contraband; but if for cavalry, they are. It is the usus bellicus which sends this class of property to the list of contraband. Hence, as a learned judge says, " as " articles come into use as implements of war, which were before innocent, there is truth "in the remark, that as the means of war "vary from time to time, so the law of nations shifts with them." And, as Lord Stowell decided, " the King is bound to watch over the "safety of the State, he may, therefore, make new declarations of contraband, when articles come into use as implements of war, which were before innocent."

Let us now apply these well-settled principles to the subject under discussion:

1. Slaves, according to the codes of all the slaveholding States, are absolute property. Judge Stroud, an approved authority, declares that slaves are deemed, taken, reputed, and adjudged in law to be chattels personal in the hands of their owners and possessors, to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever." However others may regard it, such is the law of slavery in the rebel States; and they must abide the consequences. Therefore, as mere property of the enemy they are liable to seizure nd confiscation.

2. Slaves are not only adapted to be, but it is notorious that they are used by the enemy, not as soldiers or hirelings, but as property, to dig trenches, erect batteries, mount cannon, transport arms, and generally to assist, like cavalry porses and gun-carriages, in helping on the war. Hence, as implements and sids to assist in waging hostilities, they are subject to capture and confiscation.

3. As to being contraband of war, they belong o the class of "mixed" articles. Useful in peace as well as in war, it is the usus bellicus which consigns the slaves of the revolting States to the list of contraband, like provisions destined to the enemy's camp, or horses for his cavalry. and gives them over to seizure and confiscation.

This species of property, like every other put o similar uses, when once confiscated to the captor-government, is subject to its disposal, and cannot, according to the usages of war, be restored to the enemy. As Chancellor Kent remarks, " in a land-war, movable property, after it has been in complete possession of the enemy for twent -four hours, becomes absolutely his, without any right of postliminy in favor of the original owner." And, according to Vattel, no trenty of peace, unless by special provision, restores such property to him, or compensates him for its loss. On the contrary, as was decided by Lord Stowell, the intervention of peace cures all defects in the title of the captor-govern-

What shall be done with slaves in the secoded States, captured by us, or which come within our lines, and are thus, according to law and precedent, absolutely ours? The Federal Govrament would never dream of restoring cannon, shells, or horses, to the Rebels, which came into its possession under like circumstances. To make any discrimination in favor of their negro property, taken in war, would bring down upon our heads the scorn of the civilized world, and the contempt even of the Confederate Conspirators. What, then, shall be done with these captured slaves? First, let the Government confiscate them, as it would so many columbiads. Secondly, let it employ them so far as it can make them useful; and, having regard to their dual nature, as man-properly, pay them fairly for their labor. Thirdly, when it has done with them, or they become too numerous to be useful in the camp, let it not disgrace itself by disregarding the laws of nations for the benefit of traitors, but walk up to the line of duty in the light of its own precedents, and let the negroes go where they list. Jackson, Gaines, Taylor and Jessup acted thus, in analogous instances, in the War with Great Britsin in 1819-15 and in the more recent war with the Indiana in Florida, Texas, and the West. The Administration then in power approved their acts, and Congress repeatedly refused to compen sate owners for slaves lost or confiscated, and set free in these wars. In meeting the dread which treason and rebellion have precipitated issue upon us, the loyal States do not ask that any discrimination be made against Slavery. Law, precedent, the enlightened opinion of mankind, and our own self-respect, demand that none be made in its favor.

The case of Nathaniel Gordon, Captain of the laver Erie, captured on the coast of Africa, with 897 negroes on board, was decided yesterlay, in the United States Court, for the present, by a disagreement of the Jury. From the clear evidence in the case, and the careful and lucid charge of Judge Shipman, the failure of the Jury to agree is disgraceful, especially to themselves. It was shown that the prisoner took the vessel to the Congo River, where a pretended sale was made, and the command transferred to "Spanish Captain," who subsequently conveniently dies or disappears. There are no papers to prove the sale; no evidence that such tanneaction, if it really took place, was any more than a ruse to evade the law. Gordon continued to be commander in fact, if not in name, and really occupied that position, though ne denies it, when the capture took place, the shadowy " Spanish Captain" being defunct. The Jury retired at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, and it was soon understood that they were seven for conviction to five against, and so they continued till 10 o'clock yesterday morning, tauntingly notifying the Marshal the night previous, before sunset, to provide breakfast for them. When they appeared in Court, yesterday moraing, Judge Shipman knew what he had to expect. Surveying them for a few seconds, he asked if they had agreed upon a verdict. They replied in the negative. "How long have

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN NEW-YORK.

"have served quite too long," he significantly remarked. "I discharge the panel." It is a remarkable fact that the slave-trader in this city have matured their arrangements so

you served on this Jury ?" he inquired.

Since the 1st of April," was the reply. "You

thoroughly that they almost invariably manage to

jury, another time their counsel or agents spirit sway a viral witness; oftener the principal is apprised of an impending libel upon his outfiitting slave vessel, or of his coming arrest, before the Marshal receives his papers-before he knows anything about the matter at all. So commor has this become that it is no unusual circumstance for these people to come to the office with counsel and bondsmen, and say "we have heard "you had a warrant for us; here is our bail to 'appear." The truth is, the United States offices in Chambers street, under the influences which have been brought to bear there, have become thoroughly corrupt. Fortunately, however, a new class of men now have the direction of affairs, and a stop will be put to this iniquitous complicity with crime. The Government is determined to break up the African slave-trade, and it will accomplish it. To effect this it will be necessary to purge the Courts and offices of these pimps of piracy, who are well known, and at the proper time will receive their deserts.

A SPANISH AMERICAN PARALLEL.

Those who see the tracings of philosophy in the map of history, and those who can draw couclusions from accurate parallels, will be impressed by a remarkable analogy with the case of our own revolutionists and rebels which a sister republic sifords. The philosophy of rebellion has matured into fruit in New-Granada, and with us it is in the bud; but the Jeff. Davises of both countries are identical in meanness, in bravado, and in ignominions doom. The difference between the coundrels of a temporary success is not in favor of Davis of Mississippi. General Scott still holds Washington, as Dr. Ospina has reduced the rebel leader, Mosquera, to the forlornest of hopes.

From 1830 to 1858 the Republic of New-Granada lived well. Liberal principles of government strengthened the population, a large proportion of which is of pure Spanish stock. The free vote of the people created the President, who filled the constitutional term of four years in due order. Three revolutions were weathered. Restless ambition was always at work-the muddy undercurrent of every pure political stream-and a faction sought change, but the good sense and the good faith of the majority restrained the evil spirit. In 1858, the federative system of the United States was adopted, with scarcely any opposition, although the historical data of the two Republies were vitally different. The New-Granadians had always been one. But they chose to be a constellation, instead of remaining a star. They split in order to confederate. From 34 provinces was created a republic of 8 States.

The conservatives had nominated, in 1856, a modest but distinguished civilian, Dr. Mariano Ospina, for the Presidency. General Mosquera had always belonged to this party. He had strong hopes for himself, but had already pledged himself to the support of the successful nominee. He bore his disappointment like a weak and bad man, forming an Opposition, which he called the National party. Ospina, dreading the effect of discord, magnanimously withdrew his name, in the hope that Mosquera would follow his example and permit the concentration of the party on one candidate. Mosquera was as vain and imperious as Jefferson Davis. The people saw how things stood, forced Ospina to accept again, and gave him on election day about 120,000 votes. Mosquera received about 25,000.

The important state of Cauca felt itself bound to concede something to the disappointed aspirant. Mosquera could not be President; the conservatives of Cauca made him Governor. Once in power, he nursed a scheme of revenge. With a pocket Legislature of his own, he imposed upon the State a stringent military rule, moreover the old revolutionary element in New-Granada, and at last forced from the despairing people a pretext for enrolling a large army and imposing immense forced loans Thus he came to have an army of 3,000 negroes and desperate characters under his command. Now his course was a protest and a menace against the constitutional government. The Federal system, recently adopted, well suited his personal plans. He grafted upon a Constitution more conservative than our own, and vesting the federal branches with larger powers, the theory of State Rights. He proclaimed the doctrine-now familiar to American statesmen and journalists-that the States were sovereign, and the Constitution was a compact which might at any time be dissolved by the will of any of the contracting parties; that a State must submit only to the laws agreed to by her own representatives; that nullification by the States of the National laws was a proper act; that the enforcement of the National Con stitution rested with the Governors of the States, and not with the President; that the States, being sovereign, should be treated by the Government according to the law of nations; that there was no people, independent of the States, allegiance being due first to the State; that the leyal States ought to maintain a strict neutrality when rebellious States opened war against the General Government; and that the Government must ask the consent of a State before marching loyal troops over her territory.

These were the doctrines of the so-called Federalist party. In conformity with there Mosquera last year declared the State of Caucsovereign and independent. The States of Bolivar and Magdalena (the poorest of New-Granada, where most of the colored people reside) pinned their fortunes to his. The State of Santander, through a rebellious Legislature, although the sentiment of the people was divided joined the other three. These four are united under the title of " The United States of New "Granada." It was the wish of Mosquera that the loval States of Antioquia and Panama should preserve a strict neutrality, and his hostilities have been specially directed against the contral States of Cundinamarca and Boyaca. These, with Antioquia and balf of Santander, form the heart of the Republic. According to the census of 1850, the population of the loyal States, not including Panama-those embracing the most laborious and wealthy citizens-was 1,331 460; that of the rebel States, 775,969. Dr. Ospins answered the arch rebel's threats

and programmes with commentaries on the Constitution, to which our own great expounders might have subscribed. When he called the peoalready holding its head erect in four of the States. Gen. Herran, the Minister to the United States, and the first military man of the Republic, was made Commander-in-Chief of the National Army. He trod out Rebellion in Santander in a month's rapid and brilliant campaign, which ended with the battle of Oratorio. Five hundred men out of thirty-eight hundred were killed in this engagement, and every robel ple to arms in June of last year, Rebellion was

was captured. About the same time Mosquest advancing on Bogota, received a severe repulse from Antioquia volunteers in the cattle of Manizales. The unhealthy climate, however, swept away a large expedition under Gen. Bricene against Magdalena and Bolivar; and distraction was troduced into the Constitutional party with unjust charge against Herran, that, under his instructions, treaties had been entered into with the rebel chief, who happens to be his father-inlaw. Elections were now in order for the next Presidential term. Gen. Herran, the candidate of the Conservatives, was defeated by disingenuous action on the part of the professed friends of the Constitution, having before resigned the chief command of the army from motives of debicacy. Mosquera was emboldened, and marched on (meeting only an incompetent opposition) from Caues to the high plains of Bogota. Santander was again disaffected; a Federal division of 2,600 men was routed in Tunja, capital of Boyacas the firm rule of Dr. Ospina was at an end, and the good cause seemed far from triumph. Suddeniy the spirit of the people was aroused. Ospina went from the Presidential chair to a place in the ranks of the common soldiers. His noble example was of great value. On the 25th of last April, Mosquera's forces, 5,000 strong intrenched twenty miles from Bogots, were at tacked by 4,000 Federal troops, commanded, is said, by Ospina himself. The straggle was severe. It lasted from 6 o'cleck in the morning to 6 in the evening. The Government lost hand reds of good men. Mosqueru's cavalry and the left wing of his army were out to pieces, feet of his generals were either killed or wounded and he only escaped being taken prisoner by the generosity of an aide-de-camp, who supplied the loss of his horse. Four days after, Gon. Obando was marching to reënforce him with 400 men, but some cavalry volunteers cut him of, not a rebel escaping death, wound, or imprisonment, and Obando being killed. At last secounts, the only hope, and the last one, of Mosquers was that he would be reënforced by the General Gutierrez, the victor of Tuois, Unsuccessful in this, the fate of the New-Granadian fire-eater would be scaled.

Capt. Brackett of the 2d Cavalry has resigned. because Major Emory, after having left the service for Secession reasons, has been restored and promoted. This is not surprising. Loyal officers must naturally revolt at such a premium upon infidelity to the flag; and we dore say that many are withheld from the same step solely by the reflection that their services are necessary to their country. But let them not be too greatly disturbed by Emory's promotion. The Senate have yet to pass upon it. The Administration have nominated him indeed; but he is not yet a Lieutenant-Colonel, and perhaps will not be.

The Herald says of Mr. J. E. Harvey, that THE TRIBUNE " sought for and praised his "appeintment as one eminently fit to be made." This is not true. We never desired that he should be made a foreign Minister; and the Secretary of State as little consulted us in conferring that office on him, as he has done in keeping him in it after he is proved to have given treasonable information to the insurgents at Charleston.

New Counterfeit. PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 21, 1842.
Peterson's Detector cautions the public against conerfeit fives on the Cumberland Bank of Bridgeton.

New Jersey.

The Pony Express.

St. Louis, Friday, June 21, 1861.

The Pony Express with later dates from San Francisco, is now due at Fort Kearney, but as the lines west of this city are known to have been tampered with by traitors, it is reasonable to suppose the Associated Press dispatch will not reach here except by other conveyance.

New Carrender.—The new metallic water-prodestridge, which the Ordnance Department has ordered to be tested at West Point, is the invention of Willis E. Moore of Crawfordsville, Indiana. The cartridge case is made of tin, in the shape of a cone, and has two wenk points in its circumference. Wi cannon its apex touches the breech-piece, and thus chamber is formed between the cartridge and the can non, said chamber being in the rear of the cartridge. The cartridge is pricked by forcing a sharp instrument down through the vent. When the charge exproses. portion of the gas escapes through the weak points of the cartridge into the air chamber and by its pressure instantly forces the metal case out of the gun. The value of this cartridge lies in the fact of its loading at the muzzle, and yet clearing the cannon at every shot in so perfect a manner that swabbing repeatedly is un-

CONCERT.-The Grand Concert at the Academy of Music this evening promises to be a brilliant affair. The object is to aid the organization of the United States Guards. The regiment is now being formed under the auspices of Gen. J. C. Mentgomery, and is to be officered only by those who have seen actual service. The most eminent musical talent have volunteered for the occasion, and there ought to be

OBITUARY .- The Rev. Dr. Griffen of the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church died on Thursday evening at his residence in Rye, Westchester County. Mr. Griffen was, with one or two exceptions, the oldest member of the Conference, and had attained the age of nearly seventy years. He has filled several important positions in the church, and was the Secretary of the Conference for several years. The funeral will take place on Monday next at 2 o'clock, from his late residence at Rye.

A private letter from a soldier of the 20th Regiment (Tarner Rifles, Col. Weber) states that " Dr. Hansen, he principal physician of the regiment, now state Camp Weber, Humpton Ferry, is quartered with the ren ainder of the staff at ex-President Tyler's house in that neighborhood. All the furniture in the bouse is demolished, excepting three burs in the doctor's room—those of Schiller, Goethe, and Humboldt."

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will deliver a lecture on Military life on Sunday, at South Brothers' Island. The steamboat Major Auderson will leave Peck slip to-morrow at 9 o'clock, Tenth street at 9j, in time for

RELIGIOUS AID TO THE SOLDIERS. - The agent of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday visited the 2d New-Hampshire Regiment, and distribut a large number of books and tracts and one hundred of their popular tune book. This Association is doing a good work.